

MAY

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, J. A. L.

APRIL 30, 1864.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2.00
Three months, " " 1.25
One month, " " .50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$2.00
Each subsequent insertion, .00
Advertisement of candidates, State offices 10.00
County, " " .50
Circulars of candidates, per square, .00
Circulars charged free at advertising rates.

Send by Mail.

Our patrons who may wish to pay up in advance, or for new subscription, are authorized to send by mail, at our risk, which we hope they will do promptly.

Positively the Last Call.

I will attend at Jacksonville, on Monday the 7th day of May, for the purpose of completing the assessment of the Tax King. All persons who have not previously given in, must attend on that day, as that will be the last opportunity afforded them.

S. ALLEN, Assessor, 14th Dist.

Confederate Tax Notice.

TAX PAYERS are notified that all taxes for 1863, must be paid by the 20th of May, 1864. All persons failing to pay, by the time above mentioned, will be subject to the additional tax of ten percent.

Can be found in the building formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.

H. A. EARNES,
Collector 14th District

Tax Notice.

FOR the benefit of Tax payers who have not given in, I will be at Jacksonville on Saturday the 14th May, Rabbit Town Monday the 16th, White Plains the 17th, and Yoe's X Roads the 18th day of May, for the purpose of assessing the State tax for 1864.

F. M. TREADAWAY, Tax Assessor.

Two errors occurred in our notice last week of contributions for soldiers' widows' Companys (1) was left out, and 20th tax, R instead of 10th.

News Summary.

The rumors circulated during last week of fighting near Dalton, fighting in Virginia and elsewhere, have not been confirmed beyond mere skirmishing, up to this time, May 4th. There can be little doubt, however, of gigantic preparations on the part of the Yankees, to strike at Dalton and Richmond. They know as well as the southern people, that in the present crisis, a disaster to them would be fatal to their war policy, and ruinous to Lincoln and his party. Hence their great exertion and elaborate preparation. While they take time, it also gives time. It may be that they will not move forward for some weeks yet, if indeed the opinion expressed by some persons do not prove correct, that is, that the Yankees will not risk another battle, until after the assembling of their nominating conventions for the presidency.

The news of the great Confederate victories in Louisiana and North Carolina has been fully confirmed, with an additional victory by Gen. Price over Steele.

The Yankees express great indignation at what they call the massacre at Fort Pillow, making it out a great deal worse than the southern accounts, so much so that they have scared their officers, and soldiers almost into fits. Lincoln threatens retaliation; but we suppose that he will hardly execute it until some of his Generals are able to storm a southern garrison.

A great conspiracy has been discovered in the Western States. Crawford County, Ohio, has been placed under martial law.

Our Congress assembled on Monday last.

Yankee accounts say Grant has taken measures to add enough to their armies to make them irresistible, and that Longstreet is marching down the Shenandoah valley towards Maryland.

A dispatch from Brookhaven to the Meridian Courier, says that Banks has been defeated the second time, and that he has crossed the north side of Red River and, in falling back on Natchez.

Gen. Price whipped Steele badly, capturing 200 wagons and a large number of prisoners and arms.

GRANGE, C. H. May 1.

Burnside has certainly arrived at Alexandria, and is moving rapidly to form a junction with Grant in Culpeper. The reports from the enemy's lines state that there is great activity in their ranks, and that they are concentrating in Culpeper. The impression is general that Grant will advance this week.

DALTON, May 2.

The enemy advanced in heavy force on Tunnel Hill this morning, gradually driving our cavalry back until they reached a point near Tunnel Hill, when they shelled our forces furiously and then withdrew in the direction of Ringgold. Our loss one or two wounded. Citizens say the enemy's loss was 12 killed and wounded, one general officer.

MONROE, May 2.

Kirby Smith states the result of the battle of the 3rd and 4th on Red river a complete defeat of the enemy. The loss of the enemy is estimated by General Taylor at 8,000 killed, wounded and missing. We captured 21 pieces of artillery, 10,000 stand of small arms, 1,200 mules, 300 wagons and a large quantity of stores. Our loss is officially stated to be 2,300 killed.

On Sunday, the 17th, the enemy attempted to cross Red river, and were attacked again and whipped worse than ever, but we have no particulars.

40 steamboats of all classes ascended Red river, with no possibility of escape. Ten or 12 had been blown up or burned to avoid capture.

Price seemed to have taken luck in apparent disorder, abandoning everything, and that when the Yankees reached his trains they broke ranks and scattered to plunder. Price then turned upon them and cut them to pieces.

capturing 4,000 prisoners, two hundred and fifty wagons and all their ammunition, baggage and supplies.

Price knows how to bait for a Yankee. As they love plunder so well, let plunder be their ruin.

To all whom it may concern.

Having learned through reliable sources, of a disposition on the part of the ladies to pay exclusive homage at the shrine of those called "Officers," I cannot suppress a feeling prompting me to say something in favor of others who equally merit such attentions, and to check this growing evil. I have written from a single stamp the rise and progress of this insane foolishness for officers in preference to the honest, unassuming private who serves for \$11 per month, and drives his single nation. Oh, these birds of golden plumage what a generation they are creating among the world of women—yes, I say women, for not only are you ladies thus infatuated, but many of the men are equally culpable. Girls, let me ask you one question, did the thought ever occur to your mind, that "all is not gold that glitters?" Then beware, stand well thy 20 steps! For to you the hidden future is full of import. From a light and smiling countenance you are not always to infer a gentle heart, nor that a fine, flashy exterior is a proper exponent of the inner man. Those gay, fascinating charms are often a miserable counterfeit through which their possessor designs to accomplish his sometimes fatal results upon society or individuals. Then suffice this silent information to carry you no further. Amend the past by warning to all that you are a nation of principles independent of all other considerations, whether found beneath the most homely garb, or costly drapery, in officer or private.

Stop and think, yes ponder well.

Or what I've said to them.

Wake from these cruel future dreams.

It wise and prudent you would be.

Quiets by every one.

Content that they should wear

The wealth of honor, as for me

Only ask a private's share.

I only ask one favor more.

Attention till it's told.

Adieu, adieu, remember well.

All that glitters is not gold.

Editor Ricard.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Friday, April 15.

Movements in the Dark—Why Empty Boats come to City Point—Good News Best Item of All—The Scotchman's Baster, etc., etc.

Rumors of troop movements thicker in the air. Regiments go through the City at the dead of night & no man knows it. There is hurrying to and fro under cover of darkness, & the busy nois of preparation is muffled, so that only a dull confused murmur is heard in the day time. You may guess where Longstreet is or soon will be. Lee's army contains a battalion of Missourians.

Why do the Yankees send two boats to City Point and bring back only four Confederate officers, a number of ladies, and plenty of freight for Yankee prisoners? This question is asked angrily. Without pretending to know any thing, I think I can answer it. Yankee prisoners, in spite of the utmost care, are dying rapidly; but, as soon as a Yankee is put on board the boat, he counts in the exchange of prisoners. He may die before he reaches Fortress Monroe, yet he counts all the same.

Gold 175th that is a fraction higher than it has ever been. Good defeat at Shreveport confirmed by Yankees—Good again! Recognition of the Confederacy advocated in Yankee Congress, and the advocate not expels by two third vote. Very good! Wigwam breach in Republican party, widening. Very good also! Old Abe looking the picture of death. Still good!

But the best item, by long odds, contained in late papers is that which tells of the excitement in India produced by the influx of English gold.

Albion has been biting that running sore to us; but it is going to tell upon her Constitution, and will, if not arrested, kill the selfish old creature. We do not want her to die, but she ought to be, and will be sorely punished for her "stupr neutralit."

A. Colonel in Lee's army, a Scotman, formerly in the English service, who was badly wounded at Gettysburg and has been here on sick furlough during the winter, went to Orange lately to look after his horse. On his return he made this brief report: "I found the don't bite sitting down to his ears. He was too weak to stand up."—This tells a tale. I am afraid both horses & men will have to go where there is something to eat. The policy is bad, but an empty stomach has no conscience.

More rain coming.

Editor Ricard.

Further from Banks' defeat.

Moatra, April 28.

A special dispatch to the Tribune from Bonnaboo, 27th, says the correspondence of the wounded officer at Vicksburg states that the several engagements in Louisiana resulted in a complete Federal defeat. The Federal Smith saved Banks' army from destruction. The subordinate officers are indignant against Banks.

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lying to the wilderness territories of the West to escape the curse which we call American Civilization.—Hence Prentice sees his own destiny:

Montgomery Advertiser.

"We have always believed, and we have repeatedly expressed the belief, that the Republican party, having stamp'd the Government in the consequences of the Republican policy, would ultimately conclude peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union. If the people should not reasonably postpone a the ballot box. This belief apart from its antecedent probability, is supported by the notorious fact that the most influential leaders of the Republican party were in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy at the outbreak of the rebellion, strengthened by the equally notorious fact that the foremost of these leaders, the editor of the New York Tribune, has subsequently at different stages of the war openly manifested the same suspicion, regarding expressly not many months ago, that if we could not suppress the rebellion in the course of the next sixty or one hundred days, we ought to bow at once to our destiny, and accept the best attainable peace.

These facts, and a thousand corresponding ones, viewer in relation with the general fact that the Republican leaders but slavery more than they love the Union and love power even more than they hate slavery, put the justice of the belief in question beyond a reasonable doubt. The Republican leaders are ready to make peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union, just as soon as they come to believe that they cannot execute their scheme of arbitrary and irresponsible subjugation. They propose to subjugate the Southern people not to the Constitution, but to the will of the Republican party, and whenever they become satisfied that this is impracticable, they will have no further use and no room for the Southern people in the Union.—They will at once acknowledge their independence.

Some of the Republican leaders have already reached or well nigh reached this point and are talking accordingly. For example, Senator Henderson, of Missouri, one of the most moderate of the Republican leaders, delivered a speech the other day in his place in the Senate, in which he said:

There are but two sides to the question. The one is Union without slavery, the other is the immediate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. Senator Henderson, one of the most temperate and rational of the Republican leaders, calls for a division on the question, closing with "the friends of slavery" all who are not Abolitionists, and avowing that if they shall prove strong enough in this country to resist all treasonable efforts to subdue them, he will act upon it.

Now, under this classification, we know perfectly well beforehand and so do Senator Henderson and many others, that the Abolitionists will be in a majority of one to three or four, since the classification sweeps the conservatives of the country into the same category.

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ing our means of payment in the same ratio in which the burdens of indebtedness are increased. The border States have been ravaged, desolated, and now their population is flying to the wilderness territories of the West to escape the curse which we call American Civilization.—Hence Prentice sees his own destiny:

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"We have always believed, and we have repeatedly expressed the belief, that the Republican party, having stamp'd the Government in the consequences of the Republican policy, would ultimately conclude peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union. If the people should not reasonably postpone a the ballot box. This belief apart from its antecedent probability, is supported by the notorious fact that the most influential leaders of the Republican party were in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy at the outbreak of the rebellion, strengthened by the equally notorious fact that the foremost of these leaders, the editor of the New York Tribune, has subsequently at different stages of the war openly manifested the same suspicion, regarding expressly not many months ago, that if we could not suppress the rebellion in the course of the next sixty or one hundred days, we ought to bow at once to our destiny, and accept the best attainable peace.

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Jacksonville

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 28. NO. 20.

JACKSVILLE, ALA. MAY 14, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1424

To the memory of W. M. CAMP, who was killed by one of the enemy's shells at the siege of Vicksburg, on the 29th of June, 1863. He was much respected by all who knew him, and his loss was severely felt by his family and friends.

Dear husband thou hast left us
In this thy world of care:
Thou hast gone to a happy place,
To dwell with angels there.

We hope to meet thee once again,
Where sorrows are unknown,
And we enjoy no happiness
That is to angels shown.

There thy wife and children
Are longing now to be,
Blessed with a Savior's smile,
And united unto thee.

There we'll see such happiness,
As to sinners unknown,
And there enjoy the precious things
By God our Savior shown.

A tender partner, loving brother,
It's hard to find out such another;
In peace he lived, in peace he died;
His life was asked but God denied.

TUE PRIVATE SOLDIER.—The hero of this war is the private soldier—the officer whose dress is embroidered with lace, and whose name garnishes the gazette—but the humble and honest patriot of the South, his dirt stained and sweat stained clothes, who toils through pain and hunger and peril, who is no reward but in the satisfaction of good deeds; who throws his poor, unknown life away at the cannon's mouth, in that single flash of glory. How many of these heroes have been laid in marked ground—the nameless graves of self devotion. But the ground where they rest is in sight of Heaven. Nothing lesses their graves but sunlight; nothing adorns their dust but the soldier's sword; nothing disturbs their dust, but wild flowers that have grown on the blood crust of the battle-field. But a Southern soldier has fallen in this without the account of Heaven. Death makes its register of the pure and brave on the silver pages of immortal life.—*Pollard's two Nations*

Correspondence of the 20th.

LETTER FROM CAHABA.

CAHABA, March 12.
Editor: Before sending Federal prisoners' letters North, by bag of the duty devolves upon me of reading and approving what they write. Their correspondence I take from the following extract:

My Father: You can imagine how many homes we have saved (and some of them—those of widows) in this last raid. When captured I ran through the picket, and was not hurt by the fire upon me. My horse was shot down as I passed his burnt dwelling. When my horse plunged forward I was slightly hurt. After I three citizens stood by me, with shotguns leveled at my head, and said that I was the first Yankee fallen into their hands, since houses were burned, and the turned out to the mercies of the elements, and that they would suffer. Such had been the of many of my countrymen, that not ask quarter. There was of one of them, and three shivering children; their clothes had been burned by our but they spared my life, and I treated. I was sorry to be a few months before my term had expired. Since my have seen more of the South than I ever expected to see in ever, hereafter speak to me in regard to the negroes. The the South are human, and well satisfied; until our arrival the firebrands of discontent amidst. I took the oath, in to serve the United States.

My time will soon be out, not to re-enlist. I do not know shall have a chance to see when the election comes off, dear father, do all that put the Democratic party in think if this can be effected the war will speedily end.

The extract is similar in spirit to views which come under

Respectfully,
H. A. M. HENDERSON.

Vance, of North Carolina, in addressing to the citizens thus eloquently alludes to

candidly there is no more reconstructing the Union than there is for you to gather the bones of your sons in the struggle from one entry to the other, reclothe them, fill their veins with blood, have so generously their lungs with the same which they breathed out

their last prayer for their country's triumph and independence.

The old Union was not merely a physical juxtaposition, a constitutional agreement—it was a moral Union. The cement of confidence is what held it together so long. The tendrils of affection which grew from a common soil of national memories and past glory, wreathed its tall columns with a beauty passing fair. Does this confidence and affection exist now? It has gone forever. It has disappeared beneath the fiery hoods of war that have trampled our fair fields into desolation. It is lost in the smoke of burning cities, and will be talked of no more by the hearth-stones that now lie heaped with the charred rafters and cinders of the family altar. The bloody hands that have dug up the bones of our ancestors and searched the sacred dust in their hellish nests, have buried it where plumb met can never sound nor the trump of resurrection awaken it to renewed existence. It has finally gone, blotted out by the members of the Congress of the United States, who have recorded the deliberate intent of exterminating the people of the South and supplanting them by a better race—God save the mark—a better race?

Can the pious mother pray that her children may be brought to associate with the men who make the word of God contraband of war? Will the son seek to give the brotherly kiss to the murderer of his father, the outrage of his sister, the slaughtered of his people, the desecrator of his land? Not, while the faintest spark of manhood glows in his bosom.

There is another aspect of the question to which I wish to call your attention, and one which deserves much consideration. I desire you to make my prediction. There never can be peace on the continent of North America until the North and the South are independent and distinct nations. There might be a temporary peace, as you have seen it, by overpowering a gallant man, pinning manacles upon his limbs and throwing him into a dungeon. Such a peace as exists until he wrenches the bars, seizes the keys, and strikes terror into the hearts of his enemies, when they dream they are most secure. You would have such a peace as Poland has to-day. She has obtained peace again and again, but so dearly has God drawn a distinction between the Poles and their conquerors, that they refuse to mix, and have retained their inherent nationality, though every quarter of a century demands for it a sacrifice of blood—for a while peace would reign in Warsaw, but some act of oppression—the whipping of delicate ladies on the bar's back in the public streets, for instance—would cause the people to boil over in a fresh explosion, and a torrent of blood to flow until "peace" was again restored. Just so, with Ireland. It did not like Scotland, paid out to the bitter end obtained peace and ever since, one of the noblest races on the face of the earth has been engulped, except when fighting their oppressors, in fattening sucking pigs for the delicate palate of their foreign masters, whilst their children cried for bread; and, at last, their magnificent country is being depopulated by the policy of the enlightened conquerors who find that sheep are more valuable than men. Like the Yankees, they propose to supply a "better race."

Do you suppose the chivalrous people of the South, whose distinct moral nationality has long since been recognized, would submit to see all their proud cities garnished with negro soldiers? to see the land of their friends divided up and parcelled out among the foreign mercenaries? Do you suppose the blood of the Southern youth would run quietly in his veins, when he saw a negro officer walking the streets and making his sister give way for him, or insulting her by his very presence? Do you suppose this kind of peace would long endure? Not insurrection after insurrection, revolution upon revolution, war after war, would burst upon the country, and for year after year, century after century, as in European States, victims would be demanded and blood flow in torrents, compared to which, a drop at once would have won independence and permanent peace! The only way to obtain continued peace—and I want no other—is to fight it out now—to fight it out now, whilst we have a Government and great and glorious armies in the field. If we do not, we will leave war as an inheritance to our children. We will leave this question for our little children to settle when we have passed away, and under circumstances far different and advantages far less than we now possess for asserting their rights, their race and nationality."

IRON.

The undersigned have just received and offer for sale at their new Store on the south-east corner of the public square an assortment of good Iron.

April 23.

BREWER & WOOD.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

JACKSVILLE, ALA. MAY 14, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1424

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

TA. CALHOUN, ALA. April 27th 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 18.

It is being continually represented by men, on their arrival at this Camp, that they are sent forward by Enrolling officers, under an assurance of obtaining "furloughs," the following extract from an order issued from this Camp, on the 11th of September, 1862, and still in force, is published for the information of all concerned:

"Enrolling officers will caution all persons sent to camp to come prepared to remain as no lack of preparation will be considered a valid reason for granting furloughs."

A strict observance of this regulation is enjoined; and Enrolling officers will see as far as practicable, that all persons sent up by them are properly prepared, with clothing and such other requisites as may be obtained, for immediate service."

II. Recruits will not be ordered to camp without examination by the Medical Boards of their respective Districts.

III. Recruits will not be sent under guard unless for some offense alleged against them, with reasonable presumption of truth; and every precaution will be adopted to correct the vulgar familiarity; that enrollment under the Conscription laws, by the properly authorized officers, implies anything discreditable to the persons enrolled, or that it partakes in any degree of the character of an arrest."

By order of M. W. WALLTHALL, Comdg., V. R. EVANS, 1st Lt. and Adj't.

APRIL 20—Papers in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th congressional districts will publish the above order. Dailies one week weekly, one month; and send to apt. Jno. M. W. WOOD, 1st Lt., Calhoun, April 20—4—V. R. E.

NEW GOODS.

WE have opened a new stock of goods in Jacksonville, on the south-east corner of the public square, in the house formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.

We have and will keep on hand, Prints, Dencies, Bleached and Brown Dencies, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, School-Books, Pepper, Soda, Copperas, Tobacco, and Roswell Cotton Yarns;

Which we propose to sell for Confederate money, or barter for Bacon, Lard, Flour, Tallow, Wax, and dried Hides at the market prices. April 16. BREWER & WOOD.

DR. A. W. BREWER,

Has lately located in Jacksonville, for the purpose of practising his profession, and renders to the citizens his professional services.

He may always be found at his office, unless absent on professional business. His office is on the south-east corner of the public square—the house formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland, and now by Brewer & Wood.

April 16, 1864.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 26th day of April, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

APRIL 30.—J. W. LEWIS, J. W. WHITETEER, J. W. WHITESIDE.

Adm'ts.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Snow, Jr., dec'd, on the 13th day of April 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, and are hereby notified to present them, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

APRIL 16.—FIELDING SNOW, Ex't.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Executor having been granted to the undersigned upon the last will and testament of John W. Colman, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Cherokee County, Ala., all those having claims against said estate are notified to present them within 18 months or they will be barred; and those owing him must come forward and make settlement.

APRIL 23, 1864.—H. C. SANFORD, Adm't.

Positively the Last Call.

I will attend at Jacksonville, on Monday the 9th day of May, for the purpose of completing the assessment of the Tax in kind. All persons who have not previously given notice are notified to present them within 18 months or they will be barred—this March 25th, 1864.

APRIL 19, 1864.—H. C. SANFORD, Adm't.

Committed.

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 9th day of May, 1864, a negro boy who says his name is IKE, and that he belongs to Cicerio Bain of Calhoun County, Ala.

Said boy is 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and weighs 130, or 135 pounds.

The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeably to the statute providing for such cases.

APRIL 16.—MARTIN HALL, Adm't.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of adm't with will annexed on estate of T. C. Thompson deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 11th day of April 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

APRIL 16.—JOHN SELFF, Adm't.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of T. C. Phillips, dec'd, late Calhoun County, having been granted to the undersigned on the 23rd day of Feb., 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

APRIL 16.—MARY PHILLIPS, Adm't.

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Administrators Notice.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

MAY 14, 1864.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$4.00
Three " " " 1.25
One " " " .50
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square of 14 lines or less, first insertion, \$2.00
Each subsequent insertion, .1.00
Annunciation of candidates, State offices 10.00
County, .5.00
Circulars of candidates, per square, .1.00
Advertisers charged for at advertising rates.

Religious Notice.

By Special Request, the funeral of Mr. A. Turnipseed and wife, deceased, late of Oxford Calhoun county, will be preached on the fifth Sabbath in May inst. at Oxford, by Jesse A. Collins.

Notice.

PERSONS who are due the Confederate States Title Bacon, in this County, are urgently called upon to bring it in instantly to their nearest depot. It is greatly wanted to feed the soldiers in Gen. Johnston's army.

W. F. BUSH, Supy. Agt. Calhoun Co.

Jacksonville, May 10, 1864.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—This County has been very much favored for years past with good Officers, and we very much doubt, whether at the present time, it has any superior in this respect in the State. The slightest faults or errors of public officers are universally proclaimed from the house tops, while few if any consider it their especial duty to mention their good qualities or faithful performance of duty.

Our new Sheriff, B. Owen, Esq. tho' not altogether free from minor errors, incident to inexperience, cannot be justly denied the approbation due to honest and faithful discharge of duty. The deputy Sheriff, too, M. E. Smith, has been active, vigilant and prompt. No convicts have escaped on their way to the penitentiary, nor have any escaped from the jail since it has been under his charge.

A letter from Capt. John, R. Averett, dated near Dalton 4th inst., says that eight deserters were to be shot in his division that day, and fifteen in Stevenson's.

He says the morale of the army is perfect, and its condition and spirits better than ever before, and that no fears need be entertained of their success in the impending battle.

Aye, tear her battered ensign down,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the God of storms,
The lightning and the gale."

The above lines, addressed some years ago in indignant irony to certain penurious members of Congress who refused to vote a few thousand dollars to refill and preserve the glorious old ship Constitution, were forcibly brought to my mind by a recent view of the old battle flag of the 10th Ala. Regt.

This flag, faded and soiled, which has been so long waved by the kisses of the free wind, and borne triumphantly by gallant hands through nearly the whole series of desperate battles in Virginia, from Drainsville to Gettysburg, is now riddled with bullets, and torn with shot and shell, until it scarcely retains two-thirds of its original size.

A new and beautiful flag, presented by fair hands to brave soldiers, excites emotions of no ordinary kind, but not so deep and varied as the homely shreds of the battle-scared banner. 'Tis 'tattered and torn,' it seems as 'tis 'thing of life' and appeals to the heart with a mute eloquence no language can rival. It excites the deepest emotions of love of country, and patriotic devotion to a just cause—is the embodied but unwritten history of the faithful living soldier, and the tender and hallowed remembrance of the glorious dead. We could both pity and despise the man, if there be such an one, who would throw this flag aside as a useless rag.

It has been left with us by Mr. Thomas Walker, of Co. G, to have the names of all the battle-fields through which it has been borne inscribed upon it, and then forwarded to Gov. Watts, to be carefully preserved in the State capitol, among the proud mementoes of Southern valor and honor.

Our friends who may wish to do so, can send the flag before it is sent off.

Don't overlook the urgent notice in this column, by W. F. Bush, Sup. Agt. to bring in the title Bacon. Your gallant defenders greatly need it. Every consideration of patriotism, law-abiding justice, and even self-interest, require that you act promptly and efficiently.

"So quick tread sorrow on the heels of joy."

The news of splendid victories from Louisiana to Virginia, has poured in upon us like a flood; but our rejoicings are still mingled with tears. A telegraphic dispatch from Lt. J. N. Privett to Mr. J. B. Forney of this place, received on Tuesday last, contained the melancholy intelligence, that his brother, the generous, brave and gallant Col. George H. Forney, was killed in the first day's battle in Virginia. We have no other particulars upon which to remark this week.

Alas, that our country's independence should require so much and such costly sacrifice and alas that it should still be true, that 'The boast of Heraldry, the pomp of power, All that beauty, all that wealth are gave, Await alike the inevitable hour.'

The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

The same dispatch brought the painful intelligence that Andrew Farmer, brother of Cap. James B. Farmer of this place, was severely wounded.

Gen. J. C. Jones and Col. Warren, of the 10th Virginia, were killed, and Gen. Stafford mortally wounded.

RICHMOND, May 6.

The following was received this morning:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.

May 5, 1864.

To the Honorable Secretary of War:

The enemy crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and German's fords. Two corps of this army moved to oppose them—Ewell by the old road, and Hill by the plank road.

They arrived this morning in close proximity to the enemy's line of march when a strong attack was made on Ewell, who repulsed it, capturing many prisoners and four pieces of artillery.

Late News.



Special Dispatch to the Montgomery Advertiser.

TUNNEL HILL, via Dalton May 4.

Demonstrations indicate a general advance of the enemy's forces. A general engagement may commence any hour.

A Washington dispatch of the 30th, says active operations on the Rapidan is not immediately anticipated.

The rebel forces have strengthened along their front, down the river to the left.

There is occasional skirmishing along the lines. The Yankees boast their numbers double ours.

In Shenandoah Valley they anticipate an easy defeat of Gen. Ewell.

Banks' official report not yet received.

Private letters state that Banks' magnificent army of 30,000 was utterly routed, with the wildest confusion, fleeing pell-mell—raving Bull Run.

An attack is anticipated from the rebel force on Newbern.

Banks and his Entire Army Captured by Kirby Smith's Forces.

Colonel Scott's Cavalry Engaged with the Enemy at Baton Rouge.

From the Front in Georgia.

DALTON, May 4.

Fourteen privates belonging to the 58th North Carolina regiment were shot to day for desertion. Two were also shot for the same offence in Steward's Division.

The enemy have massed the larger portion of their army at Red Clay.

Skirmishing has been going on all day on the Ringgold and Cleveland roads between our cavalry and the enemy's, our forces gradually retreating on the latter road.

The engagement probably commences to-morrow.

From the Front in Virginia.

ORANGE COURTHOUSE, May 4.

A body of the enemy's cavalry crossed at Ely's and German's fords last night and are reported this morning moving on Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg.

The whole Yankee army is moving from Culpepper Courthouse towards Ely's and German's fords, over which they have thrown pontoon bridges, across which their cavalry is reported passing all day.

Some slight skirmishes to-day with small arms is reported as going on at these fords.

The enemy withdrew their pickets from our front at Ushur's ford last night.

Ample preparations are going on to meet the enemy.

This week can hardly pass without having a general engagement. Our troops are eager and confident.

Grant is reported to have a large force.

BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

Federals driven back with loss of Four pieces Artillery and more than 1,000 Prisoners.

Gen. Jones killed and Gen. Stafford mortally wounded.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

ORANGE, C. H. May 6.

A considerable engagement occurred about twenty miles below here, near Parker's store, Spotsylvania county, on the plank road, between a part of Ewell's corps and the 5th corps of the Yankee infantry, including Sykes' regulars, the engagement lasted from 12 o'clock until night. Our troops repulsed the enemy most handsomely, capturing 981 privates and 40 commissioned officers, who have arrived here.

Gen. J. C. Jones and Col. Warren, of the 10th Virginia, were killed, and Gen. Stafford mortally wounded.

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Additional Particulars from the Battle Field.

RICHMOND, May 7.—Nothing has

been heard of the situation of affairs between the two armies this morning.

Grant's plan of battle was to turn our right get between Lee and Richmond. Longstreet had turned the enemy's left, and was pushing him back steadily, when he was severely wounded. He was shot from Mahone's brigade through mistake.

Gen. Jenkins was killed by the same brigade.

The enemy suddenly concentrated upon Hill, who, with Heth's and Wilcox's divisions, successfully resisted their repeated desperate assaults.

A large force of cavalry and artillery was driven back from Rosser's brigade.

By the blessing of God, we maintained our position against every effort until night, when the contest closed.

We have to mourn the brave officers and men.

The gallant Gen. J. M. Jones was killed, and Brig. Gen. Stafford, I fear, was mortally wounded while leading his command with conspicuous valor.

R. E. LEE, General.

Further Fighting between Lee and Grant.

RICHMOND, May 6.

Fighting between Gen. Lee and Grant was resumed this morning.

Telegrams received represent the news from the front as cheering.

About two thousand prisoners were captured yesterday.

The train on the York River Railroad returned this morning after proceeding near to Meadow's Station in consequence of the report that our troops had fallen back, the Yankees having crossed the Chickahominy south of Bottom's bridge.

The steamer Schultz with Yankee prisoners for City Point, was turned back by the enemy this morning.

It is reported that additional transports with troops came up the river to day.

Quite a large force has landed on the south side of the river opposite City Point.

No uneasiness is felt in official circles at the state of affairs.

One Yankee gunboat in James river was blown up this afternoon.

From the Front in Georgia.

DALTON, May 6.

The enemy have been almost at a stand still to-day. They are repairing both railroads as they advance, and have a chain of pickets in front, which renders it impossible to learn what is going on inside the lines.

The enemy's pickets were one and a half miles in front of Tunnel Hill, at two o'clock.

Gen. Johnson has issued an order granting pardon to all persons under arrest, except those arrested for plundering and pillaging.

From the Trans Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, May 6.

Information from the Trans-Mississippi confirms the former reports from a battle between Price and Steele, in which the Confederates gained a complete victory—Steele is said to have lost his entire wagon train.

Gen. Steele has surrendered to Gen. Price with 9,000 men. Gen. Banks was surrounded by Smith and Taylor and his surrender demanded, which has or will no doubt be complied with.

Hooker in command of the Yankees near Dalton had been repulsed three times with heavy loss—ours small.

Passengers by Tuesday night's stage say Hooker was between Johnston and Hardee, with but little chance of escape.

In Virginia the Yankees have been repulsed with great slaughter—among the prisoners 1,000 officers, before leaving for Danville they became very refractory. Our success though very great not yet decisive.

Longstreet received a severe wound in the shoulder.

Gen. Paul Jennings was mortally wounded.

The fighting was principally with musketry as the ground was unsuitable for artillery. The battle was fought near Wilmerding. The enemy have been pushed back near Chancellorsville.

Everything looks well. Fuller accounts will be sent to-morrow.

Gen. Wadsworth, of the Federal army, was killed.

Seventeen hundred prisoners have been received here.

Official Report from Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, May 7.—The attack of the enemy this morning was very violent, but was repulsed in every instance.

A strong effort was made to turn our right. We drove them on our left, but the foe was stubborn on our right, but Longstreet finally forced them to give way.

Longstreet received a severe wound in the shoulder.

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To the Secretary of War:

Early this morning, as the division of Gen. Hill, engaged yesterday, was being relieved, the enemy advanced and created some confusion. The ground lost was recovered as soon as new troops got into position, and the enemy driven back to his original line. Afterwards we turned the left of his fresh line and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands—among them Gen. Wadsworth.

We subsequently

Jacksonville Republican

The Price of Liberty is high in Virginia

VOL. 28. NO. 20.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 21, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1425.

FROM VIRGINIA

Further items from Petersburg—Petersburg Driven across the Rapidan—Lee's wife Slaughter—Attack on Drury's Buff—Enemy repulsed with heavy loss—Beauregard Reinforced with 20,000 Men—Fire to Light Thousand Yankees along the Grenada

RALEIGH, May 14.

Advices from Wilson on the 13th say various wild rumors have been afloat here to day, one of which is that Lee has driven Grant's forces across the Rapidan with terrible slaughter. All that we can gather that is reliable is the following:

Holcombe's Legion resisted the enemy at Chester on Monday last. There has been no fighting since then. The enemy still hold the railroad. Beauregard's headquarters are in Petersburg. He has been reinforced by twenty thousand men or recently and still pour in.

The stores are closed in Petersburg and every one is in the ranks.

PETERSBURG, May 15.

It is rumored that the enemy attacked Drury's Buff last night and were repulsed, having lost one thousand men.

WILMINGTON, May 14.

A force of Yankees under Gen. McClellan, variously estimated from five to eight thousand, was at Pickens Station on the Mississipi Central Railroad, noon to day, moving towards Grenada. Five thousand are at Big Black Bridge.

Gen. H. W. Slocum commands at Vicksburg.

WILMINGTON, May 12.—A Government conductor from Stony Creek toleston to-day, reports that Beauregard had driven the Yankees to their gunboats around Petersburg, and that he had sunk six of the enemy's gunboats.

Nine blockade runners have come into Wilmington since the Raleigh in a day scattered the blockade squadron a few days ago. Five of them are entirely new vessels, on their first trip. They say there are no signs of the blockade.

Special Dispatch from "Ora" to the Montgomery Advertiser.

DALTON, May 13.

Baker's and Clayton's brigades repulsed the enemy's assaults on Rocky Face Ridge on Wednesday, four times, with heavy slaughter.

Our casualties few wounded.

At 2 p.m. Thursday the enemy renewed the assault in front of Mill Creek Gap, and were twice repulsed by Bates and Stovall's brigades, with severe loss.

The enemy is massing his forces in Sugar Valley, towards Snake Creek Gap, 5 miles west of Resaca.

A slight skirmish with our cavalry ensued Thursday morning, four miles from Resaca.

The enemy is reported crossing the Coosa river yesterday, going in direction of Calhoun. Guides south of Resaca to cut off our trains.

We are prepared at all points to meet the enemy.

Our forces in front of Dalton are intact. The rumors of our falling back are false.

The probabilities are that a battle will take place in a few days on our left flank, near Resaca.

Our army is confident, hopeful and buoyant.

Special Dispatch from "Ora".

RESACA, May 13.

Considerable skirmishing this evening, before Resaca. The enemy shell ed till dark. Several houses were struck, but no damage done.

ORA.

NOTICE

To the Friends of Soldiers in Virginia.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., May 8, 1864.

The citizens of Alabama, who are interested in the welfare and comfort of the soldiers of the State, attached to the Army of Northern Virginia, and others traveling through Richmond, are informed that a soldiers' home has been established in that city for lodging and feeding soldiers. Supplies will be forwarded to this State, on account of the scarcity and high prices of provisions in Richmond.

Arrangements have been made, by which supplies can be forwarded safely and speedily to the home, and all donations securely boxed and strapped legibly directed to Col. W. B. Pickett, A. Q. M. Montgomery, will be forwarded to the State Agent at Richmond. Notes should be given by mail of the shipment of packages, and a M. at Montgomery for the value of presents.

All boxes of clothing intended for soldiers in Virginia, will be forwarded in time to the new store on the south east corner of the public square in a safe box of good iron.

April 23.

Pocket Book Lost.

C. C. Porter lost a pocket book either at Blue Mountain or on his way home, by way of Mr. Montgomery's on Cane Creek, on the 6th May, containing a note on Wm. H. Wynn, for \$5,000, also a certificate of deposit in the Selma bank for \$3,500, also one of \$1,000, in favor of Mrs. S. A. Sappington, & other papers and some money also, 2 certificates of railroad land entries.

Address should be in the following form: Private Co., — Ala. Regt, care of Agent of the State of Alabama, Richmond, Va.

DUFF C. GREEN.

Quartermaster General of Alabama.

All papers in the State will give one insertion and send receipted bill in duplicate for payment.

OBITUARY

Killed instantly, Dec. 16, 1863, Moses Johnson, son of Aaron D. and Elizabeth Wilkins, in the 19th year of his age, in a skirmish near Bluff's Cross Roads, Grady county, East Tennessee, while in the advance guard of General Martin's command, under charge of Lt. Samuel Morgan. After marching until late in the evening they came up with the rebs' scouts, when a sharp skirmish ensued. The deceased stood firm and cool with his breast to the storm of iron balls until a minie ball struck him just above the collar bone, fracturing the neck, and cutting both neck veins. Being unable to speak, as soon as reached, he was lifted from his horse by his comrades and laid down on the ground, he folded his arms and calmly breathed his last.

He joined the army the 25th of February, 1863, under Capt. R. W. Draper, of company D, 1st Regt. Ala. vol. The deceased was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, on the 25th of Dec., 1844, from there removed to Calhoun county, Alabama, where he resided until he joined the army. He was a brave and gallant soldier, ever ready to do his duty, and share his fate with his fellow soldiers. He was a youth of good morals and much beloved by all who knew him—he was never known to participate in evil habits or use profane language, which is so common to camp.

Eurolling officers will caution all persons sent to camp to come prepared to remain as no lack of preparation will be considered a valid reason for granting furloughs.

Eurolling officers will caution all persons sent to camp without examination by the Medical Boards of their respective Districts.

Recruits will not be sent under guard, unless for some offense alleged against them, with reasonable presumption of truth; and every precaution will be adopted to correct the vulgar folly, that enrollment under the Conscription laws, by the properly authorized officers, implies anything discreditable to the persons enrolled, or that it parlakes in any degree of the character of an "arrest."

By order of

MAT. W. F. WALLTHALL.

Comdg. V. R. EVANS, 1st Lt. and Adj't.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the undersigned, living twelve miles south of Gillett's Ferry, in Calhoun County, a bright bay Horse, some 16 miles high, about seven years old, his right eye watering from a hurt; a good saddle, horse and natural pack, in his forehead.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the above described horse, and any information of him thankfully received. Direct information by letter to Mount Polk, Ala. May 21.

W. R. DUFFS.

Tax Notice.

I am authorized to receive four percent bonds for all Taxes to be paid in 1864, including the Taxes of 1863, remaining unpaid. When the bond or certificate offered in payment is greater than the Tax to be paid, I will return the difference, by assigning other certificates or bonds, the Tax payer paying any fraction under 100 dollars.

In cases where tax of several dollars, several may unite in payment of their taxes, with one bond or certificate.

Notes of the denomination of five dollars will be received as tax currency until 20th June, 1864.

H. A. EARNS,

May 7, 1864. Collector 14th District.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of W. H. Anderson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Alabama, on the 2nd day of May, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

May 21. W. E. LITTLE, Adm.

THOMAS HAMACK, Ap'l 16. THOS. J. JACK, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Allen Jack, dec'd, by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

G. B. DOUTHIT,

J. P. WATKINS,

Administrators of said Estate, April 23, 1864.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James W. Wedders, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an order, made by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises of said deceased, about two miles west of Jacksonville, in said county, ON MONDAY THE 30th DAY OF MAY 1864, the following described personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit:

Four head of cattle, nine head of large hogs; 25 bushels Corn; 30 bushels wheat; one large log chair; lot of jars, barrels and tin cans; 75 pounds of Tallow; 300 lbs of Bacon, two ox yokes one Table, 6 Chairs; one R. Fe and one Shot Gun; twenty pounds of Lard.

Credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give note bearing interest from date of sale, with at least two approved securities; this 27th April, 1864. G. B. DOUTHIT, J. P. WADKNS, Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of M. Whiteside, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 22d day of January, 1864, on the estate of Margaret A. Hind's deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

Ap'l 30. J. W. LEDBETTER, J. W. WHITESIDE, Adm.

Adm.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of M. Whiteside, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 26th day of April, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to come forward and make payment.

Ap'l 30. J. W. LEDBETTER, J. W. WHITESIDE, Adm.

Adm.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Snow, Jr., dec'd, on the 11th day of April, 1864, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

Ap'l 16. FIELDING SNOW, Ex'r.

Adm.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Martin Hefner, late of Calhoun co., deceased, having been granted on the 31st day of Jan. 1864, by the Judge of Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala., Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present them within 18 months or they will be barred; and those owing him must be paid within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment.

Ap'l 16. J. C. CAVER, Adm.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of James Davidson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala.—all persons having claims upon said estate are notified to present them within 18 months or they will be barred; and those owing him must attend and make settlement—March 23rd, 1864.

Ap'l 8, 1864. H. C. SANFORD, Adm.

Positively the Last Call.

will attend at Jacksonville, on Monday the 9th day of May, for the purpose of completing the assessment of the Tax in kind. All persons who have not previously given in, must attend on that day, as that will be the last opportunity afforded them.

S. ALLEN, Assessor, 14th Dist.

Confederate Tax Notice.

TAX PAYERS are notified that all taxes for 1863, must be paid by the 20th of May, 1864. All persons failing to pay by the time above mentioned will be subject to the additional tax of ten percent.

It can be found in the building formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.

J. A. EARNS,

Collector 14th District

Tax Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John W. Colhoun, dec'd, on the 25th day of March, 1864, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims upon said estate to present them within 18 months or they will be barred; and those owing him must attend and make settlement—March 25th, 1864.

W. Y. J. COTHRON, Ex'r.

Committed.

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, a negro boy who says his name is IKE, and that he belongs to Cisero Bain of Calhoun county, Ala.

Said boy is 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and weighs 130 or 135 pounds.

The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeably to the laws providing for such cases.

W. E. SMITH, Jailer.

May 14, 1864.

John B. Weir, as Guardian of the minor heirs of David Weir, dec'd.

James A. McCampbell.

April 1864.

Tax Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Levi Phillips, dec'd, late Calhoun County, having been granted to the undersigned on the 23rd day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

Ap'l 16. JOHN SELF, Adm.

Administrator's Notice.

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Ap'l

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance,	\$2 00
Three	1 25
One	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion,	\$2 00
Each subsequent insertion,	1 00
Announcement of candidates, State offices,	1 00
County,	5 00
Circulars of 20 lines, per square,	1 00
Circulars charged for at advertising rates.	

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

By Special Request, the funeral of Mr. A. Turnipseed and wife deceased, late of Oxford Calhoun county, will be preached on the fifth Sabbath in May inst. at Oxford, by Jesse A. Collins.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who are due the Confederate States Title Deed, in this County, are urgently called upon to bring it in instantly to their nearest depot. It is greatly wanted to feed the soldiers in Gen. Johnson's Army.

W. F. BUSH, Supy. Amt. Calhoun Co.
Jacksonville, May 10, 1864.

22d.—Bishop Asbury will hold a meeting of several days in this place, embracing the second Sabbath in June next. The ordination of Ministers will be attended to on Sabbath. Ministers from a distance will call at the Hotel, where places will be assigned them during their stay.

Lt. Col. Francis.

Again it becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of another of the noble sons of our county. Lt. Col. John C. Francis, son of Dr. J. C. and Mrs. Amy Francis, of this place, was severely wounded in the vicinity of Dalton on Wednesday the 11th inst., and died in a few hours afterwards in the hands of his friends, in the 22nd year of his age.

Young as he was, Col. Francis had been in the service of his country three years, having entered it in the latter part of May, 1861, as a private in Co. G, under the command of Capt. W. H. Forme, which was attached to the 10th Ala. Regt. and sent to Virginia. He remained in the same company and regiment until after the battle of Drumsville, in which he was severely wounded in the arm. Soon after he returned home, and such was the esteem and confidence inspired by his faithful and gallant performance of duty as a soldier, that a volunteer company was raised in a few days of which he was elected Captain. This company was attached to the 30th Ala. Regt. and ordered to Cumberland Gap; from thence they went through the Kentucky camp in and back to Murfreesborough, thence to Mississippi, participating in all the hard service and destructive though fruitless battles of Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Big Black & Siege of Vicksburg. After the capitulation of that place, his parole, exchange, and reorganization of the Regiment, Capt. Francis was promoted, on account of his ability and gallant bearing, to the office of Major, and attached to the army of Tennessee; after the battle of Missionary Ridge he was again promoted to the office of Lieut. Colonel.

Col. Francis was evidently and emphatically a man of decision and action, and not of words; of great stability and moral firmness, he was beloved and esteemed, both as a faithful private soldier and brave, vigilant and efficient officer. His rapid promotion was due alone to his superior ability and gallant conduct. He bid fair, had he lived, to become one of the first military men of his country. Those who have known him most intimately, can best comprehend how much has been lost by his death, to his country, his kindred and friends.

We hope soon to be furnished with a suitable obituary from some able pen, and one better prepared with the facts of the brief but brilliant history and eminent services of Col. Francis, to do justice to his memory, than we are, in this hasty editorial sketch.

AND STILL ANOTHER.—Only a day or two after the telegraphic announcement of the death of Col. Francis, our community was saddened by the news of the death of another and more youthful soldier—Alfred M. Clegg, son of James Clegg, Esq. of this place.

He was shot through the head, and killed instantly, while in an engagement near Resaca. He was scarcely seventeen years of age, and had been in the service but a few weeks. The so young, few if any have entered the service with more willing alacrity; a more just appreciation of his country's cause, or a more stern determination to suffer, to do & to dare, and if need be, to die in that cause.

Thus has all the bright prospects of future usefulness and honorable manhood been suddenly blighted—another worthy family been draped in mourning, and another name added to the long catalogue of heroic, youthful sacrifices on the altar of our country's independence. Farewell noble youth! thou hast died for thy country in the very morning of life, before selfishness and sin could sully the purity of thy patriotism.

GOOD NEWS.—We are gratified to learn that orders have been received to commence work without delay on the road leading from Blue Mountain to Home, and carry it to completion. The iron to be used in laying the track will be taken from roads of minor importance.

Millions of dollars have been lost to the Government by its failure to make this important connection when it was first brought before and received the attention of Congress. Better late than never. The completion of this road will place Selma in direct communication by the iron rail with all the eastern cities Selma Reporter.

THE SPORTS OF PLYMOUTH.—The Richmond correspondence of the Atlantic Appeal says: "The work at Plymouth was well done. The half has not yet been told us of the results. The

success of the Confederate steamer Albermarle, was, perhaps, the most brilliant part of the whole affair. It sunk the two Yankee gunboats that lay off Plymouth by its Brooke gun alone, without having to employ its ram at all. Out of the two hundred and eighty men on board the two boats not more than thirty-five escaped. The captures were magnificent. One Brigadier General, two thousand six hundred prisoners, twenty-six pieces of ordnance, a first class steam transport, one thousand tons anthracite coal. Such were some of the fruits of the success, besides which it opens to us a vast country for supplies, just at the time when the North Carolina fisheries are most valuable. Nor shall our success probably stop with Plymouth. The whole North Carolina coast will be cleared of the Yankees if operations now in progress shall not wholly fail of their design. Commander John Taylor Wood, who participated in the affair at Plymouth, has arrived in town, as well as many of the wounded men, who were brought hither for prompt hospital treatment."

22d.—The reporter of the Richmond Dispatch, was informed by officers who arrived on the last flag of truce boat that before selecting those who were to be sent South, by flag of truce, orders were received of Johnson's Island that none should be fixed upon whose wounds had hardly healed, the object being that no one should return home who could possibly re-enter the service. It was generally understood for some days prior to their departure that Gen. Trimble, who had lost one of his limbs, would be among the number, but on reaching his case the officer having the matter in charge telegraphed President Lincoln what should be done about it. Lincoln's reply was to ascertain whether he would be likely to enter the Confederate service if sent home. Upon interrogation the General as to his ability to do so, the old pugil, not understanding the trick, with his usual candor promptly answered, "Oh, yes! I think I am in good condition to enter the service," whereupon he was ordered to stand aside. Gen. T. is still a prisoner at Johnson's Island.

The following is Gen. Taylors address to his army:

HEAD QRS. DIST. WESTERN LOUISIANA
Mansfield, La., April 11, 1864.

General orders, No.—

Soldiers of the Army of Western La. At last have your patience & devotion been rewarded. Condemned for many days to retreat before an overwhelming force, as soon as your reinforcements reached you, you turned upon the foe. No language but that of simple narrative should recount your deeds. On the 8th of April you fought the battle of Mansfield. Never in the war was a more complete victory won. Attacking the enemy with the utmost alacrity when order was given, the result was not for a moment doubtful.

The enemy was driven from every position, his artillery captured, his men routed. In vain were fresh troops brought up. Your magnificent line, like a resolute wave, swept everything before it. Night alone stopped your advance. Twenty-one pieces of artillery, twenty-five hundred prisoners, many stands of colors, two hundred and fifty wagons, attest your success over the 18th and 19th army corps. On the 19th inst. you took up the pursuit and pressed it with vigor. For twelve miles prisoners, scattered arms, burning wagons, proved how well the previous day's work had been done by the soldiers of Texas and Louisiana.

The gallant division from Missouri and Arkansas, unfortunately absent on the 8th inst., marched forty-five miles in two days, to share the glories of Pleasant Hill. This was emphatically the soldier's victory. In spite of the strength of the enemy's position, held by fresh troops of the 18th corps, your valor and devotion triumphed over all.

Darkness closed one of the hottest fights in the war. The morning of the 10th inst. dawned upon a flying foe, with our cavalry in pursuit, capturing prisoners at every step. These glorious victories were most dearly won. A list of the heroic dead wouldadden the sternest heart. A visit to the hospital would move the sympathy of the most unfeeling. The memory of our dead will live as long as noble deeds are cherised on earth. The consciousness of duty well performed will alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Soldiers from a thousand homes, thanks will ascend to the God of battles for your victories. Tender wives and fond mothers will repose in safety behind the breastworks of your valor. No fears will be detained that the hated foe will desecrate their honor by his presence. This is your reward; but much remains to be done. Strict discipline, prompt obedience to orders, cheerful endurance of privations, will alone insure independence.

R. TAYLOR,
Major General Commanding.

Gens. Greene and Mouton.

The Shreveport News, of the 15th ult., publishes the following order:

HEAD QRS. DIST. WESTERN LOUISIANA
Mansfield, La., April 13, 1864.

General Orders, No.—

Soldiers: A Chief has fallen. A warrior of warriors has gone to his home on the 12th inst., fell Thomas Greene. After braving death a thousand times, the destroyer found him, where he was ever wont to be, in the front line of battle. His spirit has flown to the happy home of heroes, where the kindred spirit of Alfred Mouton awaited it. Throughout broad Texas, throughout desolated Louisiana, mourning willadden every hearth. Greene is the loss to

family and friend; much greater is the loss to this army and to me. For many weary months these two have served me. Amidst the storm of battle, by the lonely campfire, at the solitary outpost, my heart has learned to love them. Their families shall be as mine; their friends my friends. To have been their beloved friend and trusted commander is the highest earthly honor I can ever attain.

Soldiers: the fall of these heroes shall not be in vain. Inspired by their examples, this army will achieve great things. Moistened by the blood of Manfield, Pleasant Hill and Blair's landing, the tree of national independence will grow apace, and soon overshadow the land, so that all may repose under its grateful shade. The memory of our glorious dead is a rich legacy to future generations, and their names will be remembered as the chosen heroes and martyrs of the chivalric Southern race.

The colors of the Cavalry Corps of this army will be draped for thirty days, in memory of their late heroic commander.

R. TAYLOR,
May Gen. Commanding.

LATE NEWS.



Special to the Montgomery Advertiser.

Cavalry Fight on Cleveland Road

20 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

ENEMY WHIPPED AT RESACA.

HIS DEMONSTRATIONS A FAILURE.

SHERMAN DISCONCERTED.

ENEMY'S LOSS AT DUG GAP.

etc., etc., etc.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ORA,
DALTON, May 10.

Yesterday was full of events. Skirmishing commenced early in the afternoon.

Wheeler's cavalry was engaged beyond here on the Cleveland road, 9 miles north of Dalton, in a severe fight. He captured Col. LaGrange, 8 other officers and 76 privates of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry. Our loss was several killed and 30 wounded; the enemy's loss heavy.

The Yankees during the day massed 20,000 in our front, and made a demonstration of assault but fell back. Kilpatrick's cavalry and Hooker's corps at this time, were reported as moving on Resaca, 15 miles south of Dalton, where Grigsby's brigade intercepted them. Enemy was reinforced, and heavy skirmishing ensued. He cut the wires, and was repulsed several times with loss and many prisoners. Towards sundown the enemy made several attacks, with heavy loss.

Two of our regiments on Rocky Face drove them back by Stevenson's and Strain's divisions, with considerable loss. Fighting continued till after dark. This morning skirmishing continues in front.

ORA.

LATER.

DALTON, May 10.

The enemy's demonstration at Resaca prove a fizzle. They were met by our cavalry and infantry, and whipped in the war, in a severe fight. They attempted to destroy the railroad, but were too hotly pursued.

There has been skirmishing all day in front.

The enemy's movement, indicate an attempt on our right by the Cleveland road.

Sherman seems disconcerted. Our troops are in glorious spirits.

The enemy's loss at Dug Gap was 12 killed and 400 wounded. O.R.A.

Special to the Selma Reporter.

DALTON, May 10.

In a cavalry fight to day, Capt. John McElderry and Ed. Riddell were killed; James W. Hardie was severely wounded, his right arm being broken below the elbow.—J. L. M. CURRY.

FULL COPIES ARE FILED, TO THE EARLIEST MOMENT TO THE PRESS.

A furious rain and hail storm continue till midnight.

At 2 A.M. the enemy made a heavy assault on Rock Face, to gain the gap, and a force of Mill Creek gap and valley, which continued until 3 A.M. The enemy were repulsed by Stewart's division, with severe loss. The firing was renewed at daylight, and is still progressing.

There has been no general engagement as yet. ORA.

LATER.

DALTON, May 11, 5 P.M. This is the fourth day of the siege in front of Dalton, but no results as yet.

The enemy is cautious and timid and is evidently feeling for a weak point through our lines of defense.

He still occupies Sugar Valley on our left.

Our cavalry have been skirmishing on the Cleveland road.

Capt. C. E. Marsh, of the 49th Alabama Regiment, was killed in the assault this morning, and Col. Francis was badly wounded.

Skirmishing continued in front during the day, which was occasionally heavy, with rapid shelling.

It is now evident that the enemy will either attack us in flank or rear.

It is cold and rainy. ORA.

SURRENDER OF BANKS. ENEMY DRIVEN FROM FLORIDA.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, May 11.

An official dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Spotsylvania Courthouse, 10th, says that Grant is entrenching near that place.

From the Trans-Mississippi Department.

MERIDIAN, May 12.—The surrender of Banks and his army at Alexandria is reported, by parties who have arrived from the Trans-Mississippi.

The Yankee rail has gone back to Vicksburg after coming within ten miles of Canton. The object of the expedition was to steal cotton.

The Enemy Driven from Florence, Alabama.

MOBILE, May 12.—A special to the Register, from Tupelo, 12th, has the following dispatch from Roddy:

RED SPRINGS, ALA. May 9.—I crossed the river on Saturday and drove the enemy from Florence, capturing forty-five prisoners, including three commissioned officers. Col. Johnson and Steele occupy the north side of the river, operating against the enemy. The enemy are weak between Decatur and Nashville. In the engagement at Bolivar on the 2d our loss was 15 slightly wounded and 2 captured. Maj. Strange, of Forrest's staff, was wounded. The enemy's loss was 9 killed and 34 wounded.

Latest from Gen. Lee's Army the Enemy Flying.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday has the following under the above head:

"An official Telegram passed through this morning at half past one o'clock, stating that Longstreet's thirty-thousand veterans were hurled against Grant (Friday), with the fury of a thunderbolt. At last account the enemy were in full retreat and our forces hotly pursuing."

"The Slaughter of the enemy is reported, as terrible—for surpassing in bloodshed any battle which has ever occurred on the continent."

"Many prisoners have been taken (said to be several thousand) and the Lynchburg militia force has been ordered out to guard them."

ORA.

RICHMOND, May 11.

An official dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Spotsylvania, C. H., the 10th says that Grant is entrenched near the place, frequent skirmishing has occurred along the lines, resulting favorably to our side. Our casualties are small. Among the wounded are Brig. Gen's. Hays and H. H. Walker.

FULL COPIES ARE FILED, TO THE EARLIEST MOMENT TO THE PRESS.

MOBILE, May 12.

A special dispatch from Tupelo, dated to day, says: "A dispatch from Gen. Roddy at Red Springs the 9th reports:

"I crossed the river on Saturday and drove the enemy from Florence, capturing 45 prisoners, including three commissioned officers. Col. Johnson still occupies the north side of the river, operating against the enemy. The enemy is weak between Decatur and Nashville. The engagement on Bolivar, on the 2d, our loss was 15 slightly wounded and two captured. Maj. Strange, of Gen. Forrest's staff, was wounded. The enemy's loss was 9 killed and 34 wounded."

MERIDIAN, May 12.

The surrender of Banks and his army at Alexandria is reported by parties who have arrived from the Trans-Mississippi.

FORREST AT FORT DONELSON.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, writing from Head Quarters of Govan's